

ROK's Aid for Trade policy towards Asia-Pacific developing partners



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Main point

ROK has been developing its AfT policy towards AP countries both in terms of quality and quantity focusing on what they are able to contribute.

Structure

I. Introduction

II. ROK's overall Official Development Assistance (ODA) policy

III. ROK's Aid for Trade (AfT) performance

IV. ROK's Aid for Trade policy

V. Way forward

I. Introduction

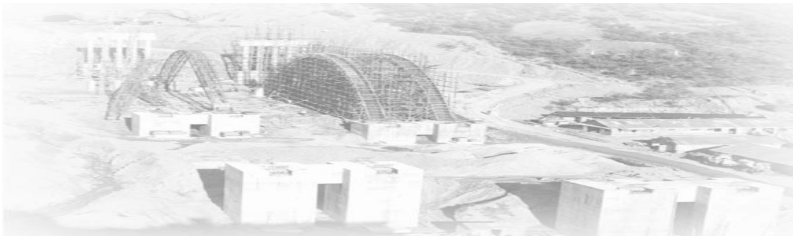
1. Key features of ROK's ODA

- 1) Transformation from an aid recipient to an aid donor
- 2) The fast growing ODA by volume
- 3) Possibilities of South-South Cooperation

1) Transformation from an aid recipient to a donor

Recipient (1945-mid1980s)

- One of the poorest countries in the world
 - GDP per capita USD 82 (1962)
- Received and borrowed 13Billion USD from the world community



Donor (late1980s-present)

- 15th largest economy, 8th largest trade volume
 - GDP per capita USD 23,749 (2011)
- Establishing Economic Development Cooperation Fund (EDCF) in 1987 and Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) in 1991
- Joining OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) in 2010



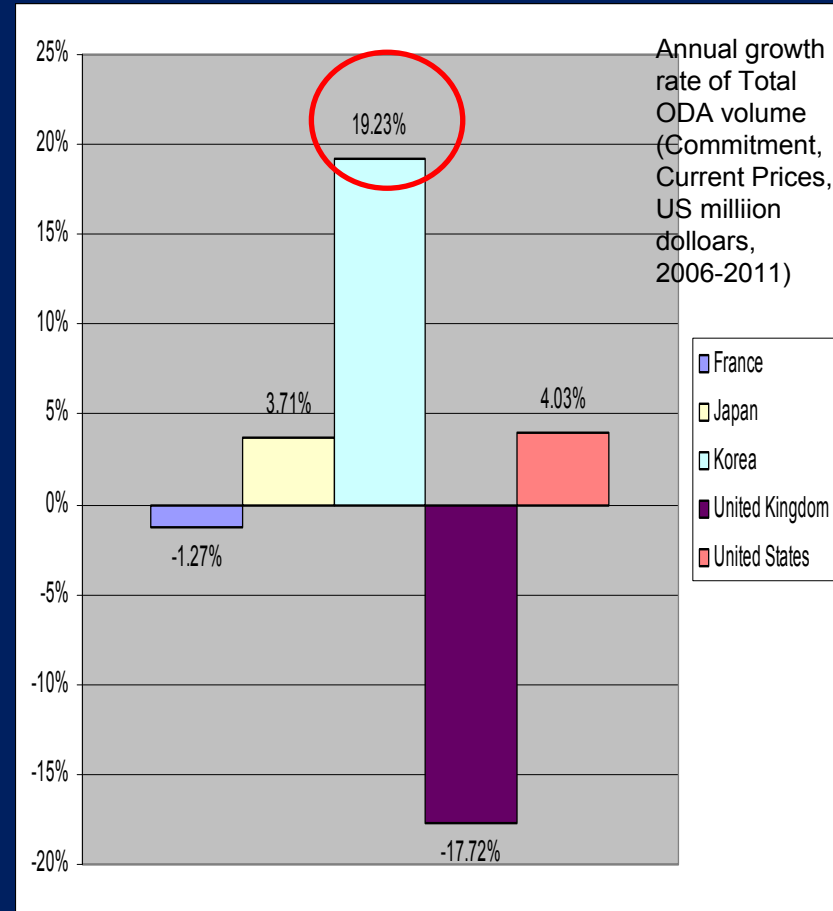
2) The fast growing ODA by volume

In absolute terms,
still a small amount (2011)

-  OECD DAC USD134bn vs  USD1.3bn(2011)

Despite two global financial crises, the
fast growing ODA by volume

- Volume : KRW 25billion(1987)→
KRW 1.86trillion (2012)
- ODA/GNI ratio : 0.02%(1987) →
0.15% (2012)



Source: OECD CRS database

es of South-South Cooperation

Global Financial Crisis



Highlighted Asian
development models
(esp. ROK)

(ii) High Applicability

- Started from a very basic level of infrastructure

(iii) Good will

- Deep understanding about recipient countries' situations

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_7060

